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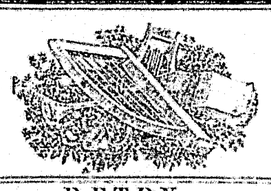


POETRY.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

THE LAST JOURNEY.

Michaud, in his description of an Egyptian funeral procession, which he met on its way to the cemetery of Rosetta, says:—"The procession we saw pass, stopped before certain houses, and sometimes receded a few steps. I was told that the dead thus stopped before the door of their friends, to bid them a last farewell, and before those of their enemies, to effect a reconciliation before they parted forever."—*Correspondence d' Orient, par M M. Michaud et Poujoulat.*

Slowly, with measured tread,
Onward we bear the dead
To his long home,
Short grows the homeward road,
On with your mortal load,—
Oh, grave! we come.

Yet, yet—ah! hasten not
Past each remembered spot
Where he had been;
Where late he walked in glee,
From thenceforth to be
Never more seen.

Yet, yet—ah! slowly move—
Bear not the form we love
Fast from our sight—
Let the air breathe on him,
And the sun beam on him
Last looks of light.

Rest ye—set down the bier,
One he loved dwelleth here.
Let the dead lie
A moment that door beside,
Wont to fly open wide
Ere he drew nigh.

Harken!—he speaketh yet—
"Oh, friend! wilt thou forget
(Friend more than brother!)
How hand in hand we've gone,
Heart with heart linked in one—
All to each other?

"Oh, friend! I go from thee,
Where the worm feasteth free,
Darkly to dwell.
Giv'st thou no parting kiss?
Friend! is it come to this?
Oh! friend farewell!"

Uplift your load again,
Take up the mourning strain!
Pour the deep wail!
Lo! the expected one
To his place passeth on—
Grave! bid him hail.

Yet, yet—ah! slowly move;
Bear not the form we love
Far from our sight—
Let the air breathe on him,
And the sun beam on him
Last looks of light.

Here dwells his mortal foe;
Lay the departed low,
Even at his gate.
Will the dead speak again,
Uttering proud boasts and vain,
Last words of hate?

Lo! the cold lips unclose—
List! list! what sounds are those,
Plaintive and low?
"Oh, thou mine enemy!
Come forth and look on me,
Ere hence I go.

Now his last labor's done!
Now, now the goal is won!
Oh, Grave! we come.
Seal up this precious dust—
Land of the good and just,
Take the soul home.

PHILOSOPHY AND INDEPENDENCE.

You can't make me believe that folks who have their five thousand dollars a year, an't any happier than I am,' said farmer Jones to his neighbor Bond. 'Well then, I shant try,' said neighbor Bond, very quickly knocking the ashes out of his pipe, and wiping his mouth for a draught of cider: "If any man likes to think Providence has dealt over hard with him he may have the comfort of it for all of me."—'There is no getting round you, neighbor Bond,' said farmer Jones; 'but tell me now, honestly, should'nt you be willing to leave off working, and take fifty thousand dollars, if it were offered to you?' 'Very like I might; for, as aunt Betty says, there is a great deal of human nature in man; but I hope the temptation wont come in my way, for I should'nt be as happy as I am now.' 'You would'nt be obliged to work then neighbor.' No, and if I was not obliged to work I should'nt work, and then I am sure I shouldn't be contented. I have had a bit of experience this way, Mr. Jones, though I never was over and above rich. I'll tell you my experience. Dick Brown and I (you know rich Dick Brown) were boys together—a couple of as poor and as merry devils as capered to Yankee Doodle. Dick and I never had but one fight, though we were always together, and that aunt Betty has often told me, was all owing to the sinful u lttings of my nature. A sick gentleman came to our house on horseback, and father told one of us boys to go to the tavern and buy some gin for him. The tavern was three quarters of a mile off, the road lay through a pokerish bit of a wood, and it was beginning to be dark. My brother Jim had a parcel of 'raw head and bloody bone' stories told him, and he did'nt altogether like the notion of going.—You must know, neighbor Jones, that man and boy, I have always been over and above willing to be brave by *proxy*, as they call it. So I says to Jim, looking fierce as a bullet all the time, 'now Jim, an't you ashamed of yourself to be scared? I had just as lief go through them 'ere woods as to go to bed.' My father laughed, and looked sort of mischievous. 'Well Will, suppose you go then,' said he. He might just as well have shot me dead as to have said them words. 'But thinks I, Jim 'll crow, and Dick 'll laugh, so I may as well stand to my word. It was but a boy's motive, neighbor Jones; but if you will show me a man who was never governed by jest such a motive, in the way of politics, business, and such like, I will tell you that man is one in five hundred. Well, off I scampered, barefooted, over the hard frosty ground seeing a ghost in every bush; I bought my gin, and was back to fathers as quick as a patent shuttle. I guess the gentleman knew how the case stood, for he took out a four-pence and gave it to me with a smile. My quarrel with Dick Brown was about this four-pence. I tell you money has its evils. The first money I ever got made me insolent. I showed Dick my four-pence, and called him a poor ragamuffin.

'Dick knocked me down: and we didn't speak for a fortnight. We made up afterwords; and Dick often went with me to look at the silver bit I had locked up in my little box.—Dick and I went to 'prentice afterward; he to a shop-keeper, and I to a blacksmith. We both got up in the world, and began to look upon a fourpenny bit as a small concern. Dick turned out the most prosperous of the two.—He's got his country seat, and carriage, and sent ten boys to college; but I'de bet a beaver hat he'd be glad to get back to the time he knocked me down about the fourpence. He has got into a dreadful uneasy way—thinks he has got a thousand complaints which never come near him, and that his sons are a going to bring him to the almshouse. He has some reasons for that, poor man: for they are a set of scapegraces, sure enough. They never earned any money, poor lads! how should they know the worth of it? They don't take to books, and their father makes 'em go through college for the name on't—what can the poor fellows do with their time, without they have a high now and then. We ought to have a deal of compassion and charity for the rich, neighbor Jones. I was going to tell about Dick's house and furniture; I had a pretty sum of money, so I thought I'd turn gentleman too. I gave up business, and bought two horses and a sofa. I was idle and I called it being at ease; but not a speck of ease could I find. I had my chimneys pulled down four times. My wife said there was nothing the matter with them; but I said there was. However it was bad business to pull down chimneys for a living, so I gave that up. The wind and the weather furnished me with considerable occupation. I watched the weathercock as close as I ever watched my anvil, and there was no small comfort in grumbling about the dry and wet spells which I said was going to ruin the farm. Having no business of my own, I kept an eye upon other people's. I thought I was a pretty close observer, and I declared as lazy folks always do, that the world was going to destruction, as fast as it could go; but the world didn't mind me—so I gave that up, I wanted to complain to my neighbors, but they had'nt time to hear me. When I talked to my wife, she kept on her knitting, and only said, 'I always told you, you was a fool for giving up your business.' If I had any real calamity, I might have been pretty well off, though I had too much money. My eldest son grew very fat; and for a long time I worried myself every night for fear he would have the apolexy; but instead of taking fits he took politics—and I could soon count his ribs. It was too bad, with all my whims and notions, I could not get enough to think about. I could not take my favorite walk without having the east wind blowing in my face. Folks came to me for my money, and I let them have it because I did not know what to do with it myself—there was real satisfaction in being of use to somebody. How did I watch for my bills to become due! Many a time I've had breakfast an hour earlier than common and set out on a brisk trot to pay a mechanic who lived ten rods from my door.'

'But how did your money hold out, neighbor Bond? said Jones. 'I desire to be thankful, neighbor Jones, the barrel soon run low at the bung hole. I had to go to work again, and now I am a happy man, sir. My children all behave well, for I didn't play rich long enough to spoil them. My eldest son goes a representative from our town; and my daughters are all well married. Sometimes they tell me they wish I woundn't work so hard, but I say to 'em, 'I've learnt wisdom by experience—let them be idle that like it. Here I'll dig till you have to dig a new home for me."

'But, neighbor bond,' said Jones, 'it makes me mad to see them ruffle-shirt gentry there in Boston, with their white wristbands, walking by the market so stately like, as if they was afraid my breath would spoil their new broad cloth. Don't it raise your old Adam, neighbor Bond?' 'Not a bit, man—not a bit; I often look over my shoulder at them and laugh, as I say to myself, when a man has nothing to do, it must be a great comfort to think he is of so much consequence.' Well, neighbor Bond, you are a happy man. For my part I dont like to be lorded over. 'Lorded over! Heaven help thee, man! we lord it over them. I should like to know what measure they can carry, if the honest yeomanry of the country have a mind to vote against them? The honest, hard-working men, who take a newspaper home and read it in the bosom of industrious families—these are the men to save the nation when the nation is in danger. I am proud of my station, sir; and I'll try to use my power well. There are good folks among the rich as well as the poor. It makes a man neither better nor worse to be a gentleman, provided he has a taste for it. If the gentry as you call 'em, vote for what is fair, I'll vote with them; and if they want to vote for any thing that will oppress the people, I guess they'll find they aint of so much consequence as they think they are. Let the upstarts among 'em enjoy their fine cloths as little Sammy does his rattle; and if they have a mind to take the trouble, let them tell forty lies a week to hide that their great grand-father made leather breeches for a living. What do I care? Can't I know that I am the happiest of the two? An't I as free? And havn't I as much weight in the Government as they have?' 'You talk like a book, Mr. Bond; but after all, I don't like to see their carriages and footmen rolling by my old hay cart.' 'Very like, very like, neighbor Jones; for, as Aunt Betty says there is a great deal of human nature, in man!'

From the Philadelphia Vade Mecum.

CITY POLICE SCENES.

On Saturday night last, the city was visited by a tremendous storm. Except to an observer, it came on without a premonitory symptom, and rushed down upon the unprepared and unhoused like a perfect cataract, drenching them to the skin before they could obtain a place of shelter, even if it were no better than an arched alley. Umbrellas were generally at home, and it has been asserted that several of them were seen to smile maliciously, when they heard the rush of waters—a story which we cannot believe, however well attested it may be. Giving the rumor, however, for what it is worth, we will confine our attention to the main subject—a single feature selected from the many afforded by a great shower—it is the fortune of Ezekiel Parkins. It is impossible to say where Ezekiel had been in the early part of the evening; nor do we know that he could himself give a more definite answer than that he had been "about in spots"—a reply usually made by him to such queries. But the attempt shall be made to show where he was found.

At the moment of which we speak, the thunder rolled heavily, and the rain fell in torrents. A solitary watchman was seen wending his way along Race street, near Sixth, thinking of nothing, it may be presumed, but of that wise provision of nature, which makes a wet back fatal to no species of living creature except a gosling. He strode along without uttering a word, until he stumbled over a large lump of something, which lay across the pavement.

"Why, what the deuce do you call this, before it is boiled?" said Charley, recovering himself, and giving the obstruction a push with his foot.

It was Ezekiel Parkins. He was in that independent condition which enables men to sleep in spite both of thunder and rain. It was Parkins, and had it not been for his bulky proportions he would have floated away long before.

"It's a man," remarked the watch, after feeling him curiously and cautiously with his left foot. "I say, neighbor, get up! You'll ketch a nagee. Hurra! get up!"

Parkins endured several rather severe digs in the ribs, with the foot aforesaid, without doing more than utter a deep-toned grunt; but at last he suddenly turned over into a swimming attitude, and struck out vigorously. He "handled" his arms and legs with so much skill and effect that before the watchman could arrest his progress he was on the curbstone—and the next instant saw him in the swollen and roaring kennel. His head stuck out above the water, and he buffeted the waves with a heart of controversy.

"We're all overboard!" spluttered the swimmer, as he dashed the water about, and almost strangled with the quantities that entered his mouth; "strike out, or you're gone chickens, every mother's son of you. Them as can't swim, must tread water; and them as can't tread water, must go to Davy Jones. Let go my leg. Every man for himself!"

Charley looked on in silent admiration; but finding that the aquatic gentleman did not make much headway, and was in some danger of leaving the world by water—a method of going which evidently was not in conformity to his desires—thought it now high time to interfere; so bending himself to the work, he at last succeeded in re-establishing Mr. Parkins upon the curbstone. Parkins stared about wildly, shook his head, and seemed to be in sore perplexity. Recovering, however, after a lapse of a few minutes, he shook his preserver by the hand.

* * *

"Ha! my boy," gasped Parkins, "you've saved me. You just got hold in time. I'd been down twyst, and was going down the third time, never to come up again! Just to think how them cauties, and them bony shads would 'a chawed me up for supper, before they turned in for the night. Is enough to make a feller cry, only I hain't got no pocket handkercher. Being drownded isn't no fun, and after you're drownded, its wuss."

The watchman having no poetic sympathies for a Jonah of the gutters in such a night, now briefly informed his prisoner that he must prepare to go to the watch house.

"Watch house! what for?—that's what I want to know. Bring us the Humane Society's apparatus for the recovery of them what's drownded, and pump us out. I'm water-logged. Fetch us a smaller with no water in it, and them society thingumbobs. I've no notion of being diddled out of the sweets of my interesting sitivation. I want the goodies."

"Oh! very well—come along, and I'll get 'em for you—thingumbobs, goodies and all."

The unfortunate Parkins, believing the words of the Charley, walked off to the receptacle of the unlucky; where, before he discovered the deception, he fell into a sound slumber, which lasted till morning. The examination was briefly as follows:

"Where do you live?"

"Just where its cheapest and most convenient. In winter, the Alms House is no ways slow, if you want to take things easy, and so them's my winter quarters; but when the fields is green, I come out like a grass-hopper. My constitution isn't none of the strongest, and I go about doing little jobs for a levy, or a tip, or any small trifle—any thing for a decent living, if its gemeel, and doesn't tire a feller.—But I'm getting tired of the city—rural felicity is the thing—pumkins, cabbages, and apple whiskey's the innocentest things for a man of a weakly constitution and an elewated turn of mind."

"You should have thought of them before, Parkins. For the present, you must be content to serve out a short period as a vagrant—it seems you have no legal means of support, and wander about in idleness."

"Its all owing to my weakly constitution, and because I can't get my catnip tea regular. Ask my ma! But if its the law, I'll go; though I do say its a one sided concern. Being a judge or a mayor, or any thing of that sort, is easy enough done without catnip tea; for it don't strain your back, or hurt your hands; but if you'd only try a spell at piling logs, or smash stones on the turnpike, you'd find it another matter."

"Stick me up," said Parkins, as he strolled off to quod with an officer; "stick me up to ladle out law to the loafers, and put a little money in my pocket, and see if I wouldn't give every one a hat ful, without grumbling. It's just the thing for me. I'd have a whole teapot full of catnip along side, and the way I'd give 'em thirty days would do the people good to look at. But it's too hard, because I'm weakly, I must go to jail."

Hibernian Cookery.—A correspondent tells us a story of a daughter of Erin, recently employed by his landlady, who, required by her mistress to cook some eggs for breakfast, and to whom was handed a minute glass with directions to boil the eggs by it. With these instructions, she left the room. Having however occasion to return before the time had expired required for the eggs to boil, and not perceiving the glass in the girl's hand, the mistress inquired as to what disposition had been made of it; when the honest girl artlessly exclaimed that she was "*boiling it with the eggs.*"

N. Y. Sun.

A lady eighty years of age was asked by some girls how old a person had to get before a desire to marry left them. "Ha! child," said she, "you will have to ask some one that is older than I am."

An anxious and faithful father had been lecturing and counselling a dissolute and incorrigible son. After a most pathetic appeal to his feelings, discovering no signs of contrition,—"What!" exclaimed the father, 'not one relenting emotion—not one penitent tear?' 'Ah, father,' replied the hardened son, 'you may as well leave off *boring* me, you will obtain no water I can assure you."

From Hall's Border Tales.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS.

Oh! How many ties there are to bind the soul to earth! When the strongest are cut asunder and the spirit feels itself cast loose from every band which connects it with immortality, how imperceptable does one little tendril after another become entwined about it, and draw it back with gentle violence! He who thinks he has but one love is always mistaken. The heart may have one overmastering affection, more powerful than all the rest, which like the main root of the tree, is that which supports it; but if that be cut away, it will find a thousand delicate fibres still clinging to the soil of humanity, An absorbing passion may fill up the soul and and while it lasts may throw a shade over the various obligations, and the infinite multitude of little kindness, and tender associations that bind us to mankind; but when that fades, these are seen to twinkle in the firmament of life as the stars shine, after the sun has gone down.—Even the brute and the lillies of the field, that neither toil nor spin, put in their silent claims, and the heart that could have spurned the world settles quietly down again upon its bosom.

On the morning of the day that the memorable battle of Brandywine occurred, Parson Hunt, who was commonly called the 'High Priest' by the army, he being nearly seven feet in height, had scarcely commenced delivering a prayer to his regiment, when the firing began on the wing of the encampment, which rendered it necessary that he should not dwell long on this subject. Therefore he soon concluded with these words:

"Remember, brethren, that those who die in battle, sup with the Lord," and then wheeled about and was marching off, when Col. James Ennis, of Virginia, called to him and said—"Parson, are you not going to battle?"

"No, Colonel, I am not," he replied, "for the Lord knows I never eat supper."

Answer of an Old Man about Marriage.—An Iman, grown old, continued single many years after the loss of his wife. A friend of his persuaded him to marry again.

"I have always," replied the Iman, "felt a dislike to women advanced in years."

"Be it so," said his friend, "you are rich, and any father in this city will readily bestow his daughter upon you."

"That may possibly be," answered the Iman, "but will you engage that she who I espouse shall love me? If, with my grey hairs and wrinkled face, I have an aversion to a woman as ancient as myself, what think you must be the sentiments of a young girl, lying by the side of an old man."

A Sentimental Grocer. A gentleman stept into a grocery store in Brooklyn last evening for a drink of water. Observing some gravel or pebbles in the bottom of the pitcher, he asked what they were put there for.

"To collect the sentiments of the water," was the reply.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Evils and their Remedies.—Evil, corns—remedy, soft shoes.

Evil, love—remedy, marriage.

Evil, a small hat—remedy, stretch it.

Evil, to fall over the tongue of a wagon forty feet long, in a dark night—remedy, talk to the owner about it.

Evil, want of appetite—remedy, hard work.

Evil, a dunning letter—remedy, owe nothing.

Hurah for the AMERICAN *Party.*—The leaders of *what was* the *Whig* party, Theodore Dwight, William Leet Stone, Mordicca Manassah Noah, Duff Green and his special friend of "Mahogany stock and percussion lock" memory, James Watson Webb, &c. &c. have after nine days discussion at the North *American* Hotel, in New York, *decreed* that henceforth,—and until they can get a better one—*the friends of the bleeding Constitution* shall be called the "AMERICAN" party! Therefore let all good citizens take notice and govern their *tongues* accordingly: and when they speek of the friends of Hamilton, *alias* old Federalists, *alias* Federal Republicans, *alias* the Peace party to War, *alias* the War party in Peace, *alias* the Strict Constructionist, *alias* the Hartford Conventionists, *alias* the No Party in Politics, *alias* the Liberal Conventionists, *alias* the Consolidationists, *alias* the State Rights party, *alias* the Great New England party, *alias* the Great Republican party of the World, *alias* the Tariff party, *alias* the friends of the Union, *alias* the Friends of a Dissolution of the Union, under certain circumstances, *alias* the National Republican party, *alias* the Adams party, *alias* the Clay party, *alias* the Internal Improvement party, *alias* the Monopoly party, *alias* the M'Lane party, (until they killed him) *alias* the Whig party, *alias* the Friends of the *bleeding* Constitution, *alias* the Calhoun party, (until he was nullified) *alias* the Poindexter party, (so long as they could keep him sober) *alias* the Abolition party, *alias* the Church and State Party—and all the little *aliases*, to be sure and call them the *American* party, because if there is any virtue in a name, there is some prospect of Improvement—they will at least have *something* AMERICAN about them.

[*Hartford Times.*

From the Globe.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The deep solicitude so generally and so naturally felt by all to be correctly advised of the actual state of our relations with France, will be relieved by a perusal of the correspondence which will be found in our columns of to-day. The documents speak a language so definite and intelligible as to leave us no room for useful comments, if we were disposed to offer them. The ground taken by our Government is so just as not to admit of any thing like serious diversity of opinion among the American People. Can we be mistaken in supposing, that for once, in a matter nearly affecting the interest and honor of the country, we shall present an undivided front to the world?

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 1st, 1835.

In consideration of the many important interests connected with the relations between the United States and France, the President has directed the publication of the following documents:

—

[Mr. Livingston to the Duc de Broglie.]
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, April 25th, 1835.

His Excellency,
The DUC DE BROGLIE, &c.

SIR: About to return to my own country, I am unwilling to leave this without adding one more effort to the many I have heretofore made to restore to both that mutual good understanding, which their best interests require, and which probable events may interrupt and perhaps permanently destroy.

From the Correspondence, and acts of His Majesty's Government, since the message of the President of the United States was known at Paris, it is evident that an idea is entertained of making the fulfilment of the treaty of 1831 dependent on explanations to be given of terms used in the Message, and of withholding payment on an acknowledged debt until satisfaction be given for a supposed indecorum for demanding it. The bare possibility that this opinion might be entertained and acted upon by His Majesty's Government, renders it incumbent on me to state explicitly what I understand to be the sentiments of mine on this subject.

Erroneous impressions arising from the want of a proper attention to the scruture of our Government, to the duties of its Chief Magistrate, to the principles it has adopted, and its strict adherence to them, in similar cases, might raise expectations which could never be realized, and lead to measures destructive to all harmony between the parties. This communication is made in full confidence that it is the wish of his Majesty's Government, as it most sincerely is that of the President, to avoid all measures of that description, and it is hoped, therefore, that it will be received in the spirit by which it is dictated—that of conciliation and peace.

The form of our Government, and the functions of the President as a component part of it, have, in their relation to this subject, been sufficiently explained in my previous correspondence, especially in my letter to the Compt de Rigny of the 29th of January last. I have, therefore, little to add to that part of my representation which is drawn from the form of our Government, and the duties of the President in administering it. If these are fully understood, the principles of action derived from them cannot be mistaken.

The President, as the chief executive power, must have a free and entirely unfettered communication with the co-ordinate powers of Government. As the organ of intercourse with other nations, he is the only source from which a knowledge of our relations with them can be conveyed to the legislative branches. It results from this, that the utmost freedom from all restraint in the details into which he is obliged to enter, on international concerns, and of the measures in relation to them, is essential to the proper performance of this important part of his functions. He must exercise them without having continually before him the fear of offending the susceptibility of the powers whose conduct he is obliged to notice. In the performance of this duty he is subject to public opinion, and his own sense of propriety for an indiscreet, to his constituents for a dangerous, and to his constitutional judges for an illegal exercise of the power; but to no other censure, foreign or domestic. When any foreign powers permitted to scan the communications of the Executive, their complaints, whether real or affected, would involve the country in continual controversies; for, the right being acknowledged, it would be a duty to exercise it by demanding a disavowal of every phrase they might deem offensive, and an explanation of every word to which an improper interpretation could be given. The principles therefore, has been adopted, that no foreign power has a right to ask for explanations of any thing that the President, in the exercise of his functions, thinks proper to communicate to Congress, or of any course he may advise them to pursue. This rule is not applicable to the Government of the United States alone, but, in common with it, to all those in which the constitutional powers are distributed into different branches. No such nation, desirous of avoiding foreign influence or foreign interference in its councils; no such nation, possessing a due sense of its dignity and independence, can long submit to the consequences of other interference. When these are felt, as they soon will be, all must unite in repelling it, and acknowledge that the United States are contending in a cause common to them all, and more important to the liberal Governments of Europe than even to themselves; for it is too obvious to escape the slightest attention, than the monarchies of Europe, by which they are surrounded, will have all the advantages of this supervision of the domestic councils of their neighbors, without being subject to it themselves. It is true that in the Representative Governments of Europe, Executive communication, to Legislative Bodies, have not the extension that is given to them in the United States, and that they are, therefore less liable to attack on that quarter, but they must not imagine themselves safe. In the opening address, guarded, as it commonly is, every proposition made by the Ministry, every resolution of either Chamber, will offer occasions for the jealous interference of national punctillio, for all occupy the same grounds.—No intercommunication of the different branches of Government will be safe, and even the courts of justice will afford no sanctuary for freedom of decision and of debate; and the susceptability of foreign Powers must be consulted in all the Departments of Government. Occasions for intervention in the affairs of other countries are but too numerous at present without opening another door to encroachments; and it is no answer to the argument to say that no complaints will be made but for reasonable cause, and that of this the nation complained of being the judge, no evil can ensue. But this argument concedes the right of examining the communications in question, which is denied; allow it, and you will have frivolous as well as grave complaints to answer, and must not only heal the wounds of a just national pride, but apply a remedy to those of a morbid susceptibility. To show that my fear of the progressive nature of the encroachments, is not imaginary, I pray leave to call your Excellency's attention to the enclosed report from the Secretary of State to the President. It is offered for illustration, not for complaint. I am instructed to make none. Because the Government of France has taken exception to the President's opening message, the Charge d'Affairs of France thinks it his duty to protest against a special communication, and to point out the particular passages in a correspondence of an American Minister with his own Government, to the publication of which he objects. If the principle I contest is just, the Charge d'Affaries is right; he has done his duty as a vigilant supervisor of the President's correspondence. If the principle is admitted, every deplomatic agent at Washington will do the same, and we shall have twenty censors of the correspondence of the Government and of the public press. If the principle is correct, every communication which the President makes in relation to our foreign affairs, either to the Congress or to the Public, ought in prudence to be previously submitted to these Ministers, in order to avoid disputes, and troublesome and humiliating explanations. If the principle be submitted to, neither dignity nor independence is left to the nation. To submit even to a discreet exercise of such a privilege, would be troublesome and degrading, and the inevitable abuse of it could not be borne. It must, therefore, be resisted at the threshold, and its entrance forbidden into the sanctuary of domestic consultations. But, whatever may be the principles of other Governments, those of the United States are fixed—the right will never be acknowledged, and any attempt to enforce it, will be repelled by the undivided energy of the nation. I pray your Excellency to observe, that my argument does not deny a right to all foreign powers of taking proper exceptions to the governmental acts and language of another. It is to their interference in its consultations, in its proceedings while yet in an inchoate state, that we object. Should the President do an official executive act, affecting a foreign power, or use exceptionable language in addressing it through theirs should a law be passed injurious to the dignity of another nation, in all these, and other respectfully received, and answered in the manner that justice and a regard to the dignity of the complaining nation would require.

After stating these principles, let me add they have not only been theoretically adopted, but that they have been practically asserted. On two former occasions, exceptions of the same nature were taken to the President's Message by the Government of France, and in neither did they produce any other explanations than that derived from the nature of our Government, and this seems on those occasions to have been deemed sufficient; for in both cases the objections were virtually abandoned. One, when Messrs. Marshall, Gerry and Pickney, were refused to be received; and again, in the negotiation between Prince Polignac and Mr. Rives. In the former case, although the message of the President was alleged as the cause of the refusal to receive the Ministers, yet, without any explanation, their successors were honorably accredited. In the latter case, the allusion in the message to an apprehended collision, was excepted to; but the reference made by Mr. Rives to the constitutional duties of the President seems to have removed the objection.

Having demonstrated that the United States cannot, in any case, permit their Chief Magistrate to be questioned by any Foreign Government, in relation to his communications with the co-ordinate branches of his own, it is scarcely necessary to consider the case of such an explanation being required as the condition on which the fulfilment of a treaty or any pecuniary advantage was to depend. The terms of such a proposition need only be stated to show that it would be not only inadmissible, but rejected as offensive to the nation to which it might be adressed. In this case it would be unnecessary, as well as inadmissible. France has already received, by the voluntary act of the President, every explanation which the nicest sense of national honor could desire.—That which could not have been given to a demand, that which can never be given on the condition now under discussion, a fortunate succession of circumstances, as I shall proceed to show, has brought about.

Earnestly desirous of restoring the good understanding between the two nations, as soon as a dissatisfaction with the President's Message was shown, I suppressed every feeling which the mode of expressing that dissatisfaction was calculated to produce, and without waiting for instructions, I hastened, on my own responsibility, to make a communication to your predecessor in office on the subject.—In this, under the reserve that the President could not be called on for an explanation, I did in fact give one, that I thought would have removed all injurious impressions. This is the first of the fortunate circumstances to which I have alluded—fortunate in being made before any demand implying a right to require it; fortunate in its containing, without any knowledge of the precise parts of the Message which gave offence, answers to all that have since come to my knowledge. I can easily conceive that the communication of which I speak, made as I expressly stated without previous authority from my Government, might not have had the effect which its matter was intended to produce; but it has since (as I have new the honor to inform your Excellency) received from the President his full and unqualified approbation; but it is necessary to add that this was given before he had any intimation of an intention to attach it as a condition to the payment of the indemnity due by the Treaty; given not only when he was ignorant of any such intent, but when he was informed by France that she intended to execute the treaty, and saw by the law which was introduced that it was not to be fettered by any such condition. Thus, that is already done, by a voluntary act, which could not have been done when required as a right, still less when made, what will unquestionably in the United States be considered degrading, as a condition. At this time, sir, I would, for no consideration, enter into the details I then did. If I could now so far forget, what under present circumstances would be due to the dignity of my country, I should be disavowed, and deservedly disavowed by the President. It is happy, therefore, I repeat, that the good feeling of my country was evinced, in the manner I have stated, at the only time when it could be done with honor; and though present circumstances would forbid my making the communication I then did, they do not prevent my referring to it, for the purpose of showing that it contains, as I have stated it does, every thing that ought to have been satisfactory. Actual circumstances enable me to do this now; future events, which I need not explain, may hereafter render it improper; and it may be nugatory, unless accepted as satisfactory before the occurrence of those events. Let it be examined with the care which the importance of giving it a true construction requires.

The objections to the Message as far as I can understand, for they never have been specified, are,

First, that it impeaches the good faith of His Majesty's Government.

Secondly, that it contains a menace of enforcing the performance of the treaty by reprisals.

On the first head, were I now discussing the terms of the Message itself, it would be easy to show that it contains no such charge. The allegation that the stipulations of the treaty have not been complied with, that the engagements made by the Ministers have not been fulfilled, couched in respectful terms, can never be deemed offensive, even when expressed directly to the party whose infractions are complained of; and consequently can never give cause for a demand of explanation; otherwise, it is evident that no consideration of national injuries could ever take place. The Message, critically examined on this point, contains nothing more than such an enumeration of the causes of complaint. As to its terms, the most fastidious disposition cannot fasten on one that could be excepted to. The first refusal and subsequent delay are complained of, but no unworthy motives for either are charged or insinuated. On the whole, if I were commissioned to explain and defend this part of the Message, I should say, with the conviction of truth, that it is impossile to urge a complaint in milder or more temperate terms: but I am not so commissioned. I am endeavoring to show not only that every proper explanation is given in my letter to M. De Rigny, of the 29th of January last, but that in express terms, it declares that the sincerity of His Majesty's Government, in their desire to execute the treaty, was not doubted. Suffer me to draw your Excellency's attention to the passage alluded to. In discussing the nature of M. Serrurrier's engagement, I say, "it is clear, therefore, that more was required "than the expression of a desire on the part of "His Majesty's Ministers, to execute the treaty; *a desire, the sincerity of which was never "doubted, but which might be unavailing, as "its accomplishment depended upon the vote of "the Chambers.*" Again, in speaking of the delay which occurred in the month of December, I say, "It is referred to, I presume, in order to "show that it was produced by a desire to, on "the part of His Majesty's Ministers, the better "to assure the passage of the law: of this, sir, "I never had a doubt, and immediately so advised my Government, and informed it, as was "the fact, that I perfectly acquiesced in the delay." Thus it must be evident, not only that no offensive charge of ill faith is made in the Message, but that, as is expressly stated in the first extract, full justice was done at Washington to the intentions of the French Government. While the delay is complained of as wrong, no improper motives are attributed to the Government in causing it. Again, Sir, the whole tenor of that part of my letter which relates to the execution of the promise made by Mr. Serrurier, while it asserts the construction put upon it by the President to be a true one, and appeals to facts and circumstances to support that construction; yet it avoids charging the French Government with any intentional violation, attributing their delay to an erroneous construction only; for in the letter, (I again quote literally,) I say, "I have entered into this detail "with the object of showing that although the "Ministers of the King, under the interpreth-"tions which they seem to have given to Mr. "Serrurier's promise, may have considered "themselves at liberty to defer the presentation "of the law until the period which they thought "would best secure its success, yet the Presi-"dent interpreting that promise differently, feeling in consequence of it he had forborne to "do what might be strictly called a duty, and "seeing that its performance had not taken "place, could not avoid stating the whole case "clearly and distinctly to Congress." Thus, Sir, the President, in stating the acts of which he thought his county had a right to complain, does not make a single imputation of improper motive, and to avoid all misconstruction, he offers a voluntary declaration that none such were intended.

The part of the Message which seems to have caused the greatest sensation in France, is that in which, after, after a statement of the causes of complaint, it enters into a consideration of the measures to obtain redress, which, in similar cases, are sanctioned by the laws of nations. The complaint seems to be, that in a discussion of the efficacy and convenience of each, a preference was given to reprisals, considered as a remedial, not as a hostile measure; and this has been construed into a menace.—If any explanations were necessary on this they are given in the Message itself. It is there expressly disavowed, and the power and high character of France are appealed to, to show that it never could be induced by threats to do what its sense of justice denied. If the measure to which I have more than once alluded should be resorted to, and the humiliation attending a compliance with it could be endured, and if it were possible, under such circumstances, to give an explanation, what more could be required than is contained in the Message itself, that it was not intended as a menace?—If the measure to which I allude should be adopted, and submitted to, what would his Majesty's Government require? The disavowal of any intent to influence the Councils of France by threats? They have it already. It forms a part of the very instrument which caused the offence, and I will not do them the injustice to think they could form the offensive idea of requiring more. The necessity of discussing the nature of the remedies for the non-execution of the treaty, the character and spirit in which it was done, are explained in my letter so often referred to, and I pray your Excellency to consider the concluding parts of it, beginning with the quotation I have last made. But if I wanted any argument to show that no explanation of this part of the Message was necessary, or could be required, I should find it in the opinion, certainly a just one, expressed by his Majesty's ministers, that the recommendation of the President, not having been adopted by the other branches of the Government, it was not a national act, and could not be complained of as such. Nay, in the note presented by Mr. Serrurier to the Government at Washington, and the measures which it announces, (his recall and the offer of my passports,) the Government of his Majesty seems to have done all that they thought its dignity required: for they at the same time, declared that the law providing for the payment will be presented, but give no intimation of any previous condition, and annex none to the bill which they present. The account of dignity being thus declared, by this demonstration, to be settled, it cannot be supposed that it will again be introduced as a set off against an acknowledged pecuniary balance.

Before I conclude my observations on this part of the subject, it will be well to inquire in what light, exceptions are taken to this part of the Message—whether as a menace generally, or the particular measure proposed. In the first view, every measure that a Government having claims on another, declares it must pursue if those claims are not allowed, (whatever may be the terms employed) is a menace.—It is necessary and not objectionable unless couched in offensive language. It is a fair declaration of what course the party making it intends to pursue, and except in cases where pretexts are wanted for a rupture, has rarely been objected to, even when avowedly the act of the nation; not as in this case, a proposal made by one branch of its government to the other. Instances of this are not wanting, but need not here be enumerated. One, however, ought to be mentioned, because it is intimately connected with the subject now under discussion.—While the commerce of the United States was suffering under the aggressions of the two most powerful nations of the world, the American Government, in this sense of the word, menaced them both. It passed a law in express terms, declaring to them unless they ceased their aggressions, America would hold no intercourse with them; that their ships would be seized if they ventured into American ports;—that the productions of their soil or industry should be forfeited. Here was an undisguised measure, in clear, equivocal terms, and of course according to the argument against which I contend, neither France nor England could deliberate, under its pressure, without dishonor. Yet the Emperor of France, certainly an unexceptionable judge of what the dignity of his country required, did except the condition, did repeal the Berlin and Milan Decrees, did not make any complaints of the act as a threat, though he called it an injury. Great Britain, too, although at that time on no friendly terms with the United States, made no complaint that her pride was offended—her Minister on the spot even made a declaration that the obnoxious orders were repealed. It is true it was a disavowal, but the disavowal was accompanied by no objections to the law as a threat. Should the objection be to the nature of the remedy proposed, and that the recommendation of reprisals is the offensive part, it would be easy to show that it stands on the same ground with any other remedy; that it is not hostile in its nature; that it has been resorted to by France to procure redress from other powers, and by them against her, without producing war; but such an argument is not necessary. This is not the case of a national measure, either of menace or action—it is a recommendation only of one branch of Government to another; and France has itself shown that a proposal of this nature could not be noticed as an offence. In the year 1808, the Senate of the United States annexed to the bill of non-intercourse a section which not only advised but actually authorized the President to issue letters of marque and reprisals against both France and England, if the one did not repeal the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the other did not revoke the Orders in Council. This clause was not acceded to by the Representatives, but it was complete as the act of the Senate; yet neither France nor England complained of it as an indignity—both powers had ministers on the spot, and the dignity of neither seems to be offended.

If the view I have now taken of the subject by correct, I have succeeded in conveying to his Majesty's Ministers the conviction I myself feel, that no right exists in any foreign nation to ask explanations of, or even to notice, any communication between the different branches of our Government; that to admit it even in a single instance would be a dangerous precedent, and a derogation from national dignity, and that in the present instance an explanation that ought to be satisfactory has been voluntarily given. I have demonstrated that any measure founded on such supposed right is not only inadmissible, but is totally unnecessary, and consequently, that his Majesty's Ministers may at once declare that previous explanations given by the Ministers of the United States and subsequently approved by the President, had satisfied them on the subject of the Message.

The motives of my Government during the whole of this controversy, have been misunderstood or not properly appreciated, and the question is daily changing its character. A negociation, entered into for pecuniary compensation to individuals, involved no positive obligation on their Government to prosecute it to extremities. A solemn treaty, ratified by the constitutional organs of the two powers, changed the private into a public right. The Government acquired by it a perfect right to insist on its stipulations. All doubts as to their justice seem now to have been removed; and every objection to the payment of a debt acknowledged to be just, will be severely scrutinized by the impartial world. What character will be given to a refusal to pay such a debt on the allegation, whether well or ill founded, an offence to national honor, it does not become me to say. The French nation is the last that would ever appreciate national honor by any number of millions it could withhold, as a compensation for an injury offered to it. The United States, commercial as they are, are the last that would settle such an account. The proposition I allude to would be unworthy of both, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will never be made.

To avoid the possibility of misapprehension, I repeat that this communication is made with the single view of apprising his Majesty's Government of the consequences attending a measure, which, without such notice, they might be inclined to pursue; that, although I am not authorized to state what measures will be taken by the United States, yet I speak confidently of the principles they have adopted, and have no doubt they never will be abandoned.

This is the last communication I shall have the honor to make. It is dictated by a sincere desire to restore a good intelligence, which seems to be endangered by the very means intended to consolidate it. Whatever be the result, the United States may appeal to the world to bear witness, that in the assertion of the rights of their citizens and the dignity of their Government, they have never swerved from the respect due to themselves, and from that which they owe to the Government of France.

I pray your Excellency to receive the assurance of high consideration with which I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

[Here follows another letter from Mr. Livingston to Mr. Forsyth, transmitting his resignation as Minister to France, and an answer to the same by Mr. Forsyth informing him of its acceptance by the President.]

Metallic Pens. It is but a short time since metallic pens were introduced into general use. But the demand for them is now astonishingly great and is every day increasing. It is computed that the quantity of steel consumed in Great Britain during the last year in the manufacture of pens amounted to *one hundred and twenty tons!*—each ton producing 1,900,000 pens; making a total amount of 227,000,000.

What a rejoicing there must be among the geese all over the world!

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 14, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

The editor of the Kennebec Journal appears to be excessively annoyed by our using the word "federal," to designate the party to which he belongs. This is the name which that party chose for themselves and of which they were once proud If their conduct since has been such as to convert it into a term of reproach, the fault is their own. It is a name which conveys to our readers an idea of the party to which we apply it more distinctly than any other which has since been assumed to cloak the same principles It is true that the federalists of '98 were not precisely what they are in '35. Then they contended for principles (however erroneous) and boldly avowed their feelings and purposes. They then designated their opponents as democrats, intending thereby to express their entire opposition in views and principles to the federalists. We once before offered to our opponents to substitute for the name, federalist, any one which they might select, provided it was more descriptive of the principles and character of their party. We will now make them another offer. We will adopt any other name they may agree upon, on condition that they will consent to answer to it and be known by it and no other for the term of ten years, within which time, we doubt not, they would render the name more odious than even that of "federalist."

The President is likened to an eastern despot because he has demanded of the Clerks in the offices at Washington, sobriety, fidelity, and attention to business, under the penalty of dismissal. The "good society" editors think that it is a monstrous hardship that a man cannot be allowed to get drunk, gamble and cheat his creditors out of their honest dues without being dismissed for it. There is another grievance complained of. Instead of going to their respective offices at twelve o'clock and continuing there only two or three hours each day, they are required to attend as early as eight in the morning. The extreme cruelty of this edict will be duly appreciated when the fact is stated, which has been abundantly proved, that a large proportion of these men belong to the opposition. What an outrage that men who belong to "good society" should be compelled to work perhaps six or eight hours a day. It is true the mechanics and laborers in the large towns and cities are stigmatized as idle, seditious and lawless, for having demanded that twelve hours should be called a day's work. But these are what the federalists call the lower class, and are mostly democrats, therefore sixteen hours are not too many for them to labor, while "it smacks of despotism" to require six or eight hours' work from these public servants whose wages these same laboring men must help pay. These are some of the beauties and consistencies of federalism, or modern whiggery.

LAND SPECULATIONS. A writer in the Boston News-Letter, speaking of the rage for speculations in timber-land, remarks that it has extended even to the lands in Oxford County, and then proceeds to intimate that those who make purchases here must necessarily be the losers. More weight is attached to this remark from the fact that one of the publishers of that paper was a native of this county, & may therefore be supposed to speak from his own actual knowledge & experience. Perhaps we do not differ much from the writer in his views as there expressed, of the land speculations in general, but so far as his remarks are intended to apply to this county particularly, we do not think they are strictly just. That tracts of land have been sold in this county at prices far beyond their actual value we do not deny, because we believe it is true. But if the writer intended that it should be inferred, as we believe it would be from the article in question, that there is no good timber land in this county, he is entirely mistaken. There are townships in this county well timbered and exceedingly valuable. In the lower and more settled towns it has been mostly cut off, but the old lumbermen say that after having fully explored the forests of Penobscot and Washington, they never have found a tract which when compared with those on the banks of the Saco and Androscoggin, and even the smaller streams of the county before they were cleared, would have been called well timbered. And there are yet in the northern parts of this county, townships well timbered and highly valuable, the purchase of which we believe would be a profitable investment of capital at prices far beyond those now demanded. And yet we confess that there are others where the fires and the lumbermen have passed over them, which have been sold for more than four times their actual value.

An impression appears to prevail in many parts of our own State that Oxford is a rough, rocky and barren region, fit only for a sheep pasture. That we have a liberal share of hills and rocks we do not deny, but we also claim to possess a strong and fertile soil, well adapted to agriculture with resources which only need an opportunity for developement to be duly appreciated. Those who pass through the county on the usually traveled road from Augusta to Fryeburg, find a rough journey and receive an unfavorable impression Let one travel from Turner to Gilead on the banks of the Androscoggin, and he would incline to a more favorable opinion.

The U. S. Engineer, Col Long, passed up through this town last Thursday on his way to Quebec, for the purpose of examining the country and exploring the facilities for a Rail Road. Thus far the Route was far more favorable than he had anticipated from the accounts furnished, and we are informed that he had expressed a decided opinion that thus far there were no serious obstacles on the proposed route. He is to return, we understand, through the valley of the Kennebec.

From the Washington Globe.

NO PARTY.

There never was a more extensive, well appointed, or thoroughly organized *Party* than that which is now making head in the different sections of the Union, under several leaders, but in perfect concert, as an opposition TO PARTY. The great Republican party, which saved the Government from sinking into the British system under the elder Adams—the party which, after being gradually undermined by apostates, and finally betrayed to the younger Adams, after having been restored, is again to undergo a new ordeal through a new coalition of disciplined politicians. The leaders of the most embittered parties known to this country, now make their approaches under the watchword of "NO PARTY," and their unmitigated warfare against the Democracy, is to be carried on, under the pretence of opposition to ALL PARTY.

When we first observed, in the meetings gotten up by the old leaven of opposition to Gen. Jackson in Tennessee, (the lurking Federalists and bank men, who had always been opposed to him, taking the lead,) we were surprised that the partizans of Judge White, (his great merit previously having been his strict adherance to party,) should boldly proclaim it as their purpose *"to destroy the landmarks of party!"*—We had supposed that when the principles of 1798—principles which had been the butt of the aristocracy on both sides of the Atlantic—principles which had stood the shock of a foreign war, into which the nation had been "kicked" by the enemies of liberty abroad—for the benefit of their allies—the Federal party at home,—we had supposed that when these principles had been re-established as *"the landmarks of party,"* by the venerable Chief who imbibed them in the revolution, bore them victoriously out in the last war, and redeemed them from the corrupt thrall of the younger Adams, that Tennessee would have been the last place where a proposition to *destroy such landmarks* would have been made. When the design was first avowed in the resolution which passed shortly after Judge White's nomination in this city, it was looked upon as the effort of some indiscreet and unscrupulous friend of Judge White, who sought to conciliate the support of the opposition, by a sort of disclaimer of the old connexions, which the Judge himself gave some indication, he was but too willing to shake off at the close of the last session. We did not, however, believe that in this age of the world, the factions which have attempted to hunt down popular rights in this country, as they have been hunted down and destroyed every where on the old continent, would attempt to cheat the intelligent people of the U. States into the idea, that there was nothing essential in the great criterions which have created parties among us—would attempt to impose upon them the belief that there was nothing in the incessant and eager efforts of the enimies of the government of the many, to engross it for the few, and thus persuade them there was no virtue in that *party spirit*, which united the People together like a band of brothers—laying aside the local prejudices of different States, their personal predilections for different individuals,—and producing that concert which was indispensable to success, by selecting *one* from many who were worthy, as the representatives of the principles, which, to support successfully, it was absolutely necessary they should support with unanimity. We find, however, that we have overrated the respect of the opposition for the good sense of the People.—Both branches of the opposition have formed the deliberate design of waging the malignant opposition to the democratic party, which has characterized the Northern and Southern factions which have assailed the present Administration, under a banner inscribed NO PARTY.

That this is the plan of operations matured by the league of politicians, who are laboring to bring the election of President into their own hands, by bringing it into the House of Representatives, is shown by most decisive facts.—Mr. Webster, one or two weeks ago, reached this city, and the Intelligencer has teemed from day to day, since his departure, with a succession of articles headed *"the prospect before us,"* which attribute all the misfortunes which the opposition have deplored "NO PARTY," and the whole tenor of the several pieces which have yet appeared is to criminate the Auministration as *a party* Administration, and to advise all good men, *of all parties*, to unite together, and make a common effort to put down *the Party*. At the same moment that the organ of Mr. Webster was thus rallying the northern opposition, as *no party*, to make another desperate effort to overthrow the republican system of measures, established by the suffrages of the People and maintained by them through a succession of elections, we have the honorable Speaker Bell making a speech and devoting weeks to its preparation for the press, the whole object of which is to decry the party principle, the party concert, and the party enthusiasm, which has so triumphantly sustained the present Chief Magistrate against the machinations of the most powerful factions that ever shook the confederacy—factions which have again and again carried off both branches of Congress, elected by the States and the people to support him—and under which the Administration must have sunk, but for the great conservative *party principle* which animates the people of this country, which concentrated the public will at the polls, and which, in despite of the Bank party, the Nullification party, and the great Federal party, embracing both, righted the Vessel of State, and made it obey the helm, moved by that hand which received its strength from the Democratic *party*—or, in other words from the will of a majority of the people.

It is against this party that Mr. Bell directs his two broadsides of the Nashville Banner.—He avows his readiness to raise recruits from every other party, to put down that to which he is opposed as *the party*—and he plainly intimates his opinion, that it would be well to call the ladies of the Nullifiers, and the other party that plotted the dissolution of the Union, into the administration of the Government, for the purpose of saving the country from the mischief threatened by these malcontents, and of putting down party spirit—or, in other words, the patriotism of the honest men who rebuke their treasonable conspiracies.

We will hereafter give our readers some specimens of Mr. Bell's speech—and will take occasion to illustrate the passage, with the views taken by his coadjutor, Mr. Gales, under the direction of the leader of the northern branch of the opposition in this city, at the moment that Mr Bell was preparing his for the press at Nashville.

[For the Oxford Democrat.]

The fifty-ninth Anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE was celebrated in this place by the Citizens generally without regard to party. The morning was ushered in by the firing of guns as usual. At eleven o'clock, the Rifle Company in this place was met by the Young Ladies of Paris on the common, where the following appropriate Ode to the American Flag was delivered by Miss A. A. RAWSON:

When Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurl'd her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there;
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light;
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She call'd her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high!
When speaks the signal trumpet-tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
(Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dimm'd the glist'ning bayonet)
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy meteor glories burn;
And as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance!
And when the cannon mouthings loud
Heave in wild wreaths the battle's shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall,
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall!
There shall thy victor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valour given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven!
Forever flont that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe, but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A Standard was then presented to the Rifle Company accompanied by the following very eloquent and appropriate Address, by Miss H. L. HAMLIN:

MEMBERS OF PARIS RIFLE CORPS, Bearing in remembrance the toil and bravery of the Patriot Forefathers who achieved our independence and purchased the invaluable rights and privileges which we, now, enjoy; The LADIES OF PARIS are induced to offer you this Military Standard as a pledge of our confidence that the same noble spirit will direct your course, in aiding, to preserve inviolate, those sacred privileges.

We sincerely pray, that *this*, our happy land of Freedom may never again be visited by the devastation of war; and confiding in the wisdom of our National Rulers, trust, that Peace will long extend her benign influence throughout our widely extended territory. But should human councils prove too feeble to prevent the invasion of foreign foes who would wrest from us our glorious freedom, trample on our liberties, desolate our homes, and sever the fond ties of hearts and kindred; then let this banner proudly wave over firm hearts and bold spirits, whose motto shall be like that of the Heroes of Bunker hill and Monmouth, Freedom or death.

Accept, then, this Standard. In times of peace let it remind you of her gentle reign. But when danger approaches let the Stars and Stripes and the American Eagle be mementos of glory and incitement to chivalrous deeds. Preserve it unsull.ed—preserve it from the hands of the invading foe; and may the "God who armeth the Patriot" protect and defend you under the banner of freedom, and make the noble institutions of our country "a name and a praise in the whole earth" to the latest generations.

On receiving the Standard. Ensign DAVID R RIPLEY addressed the Ladies as follows:

LADIES OF PARIS.—We reciprocate your feelings of veneration and respect for the memory of those to whom we are indebted for the blessing of being freemen in a free country.

Though we dare not promise to equal, yet we pledge ourselves to emulate the courage and fortitude which they displayed, should the liberty or the honor of our country require our assistance.

With emotion of pride and a deep feeling of gratitude we accept your valuable gift, endeared to us by the association with which it is united.

If men engaged in the defence of their country, and of freedom, could falter in the path of duty, the recollection of the circumstance under which this Banner was received would inspire the weakest with courage. When we look upon it, the memory of this hour and of this present will be associated with our feelings of patriotism and military pride, and strengthen the assurance that it shall receive no stain while we can defend it.

A procession was then formed in Court street and marched to the Meeting-house, under the direction of Major ORISON RIPLEY, Marshal of the Day, where a large and respectable audience had assembled. The throne of Grace was then addressed by the Rev. JAMES HOOPER, and the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. CHARLES ANDREWS. The audience then listened in almost breathless silence to an able and eloquent Oration by TIMOTHY J. CARTER, Esq. of this Town.—The procession was then reformed and proceeded to the house of Moses Hammond, Esq. where a respectable company partook of a splendid collation, the Hon. THOMAS CROCKER presiding at the table. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drunk:

1. *The Day we Celebrate.*—A grand crisis in the annals of the world. May its memory be perpetuated to the latest posterity.

2. *The Union.*—The only citadel of American Freedom, the glory of philanthropists but the dread of Crowned heads.

3. *The President of the United States*—Promoted to the highest honors on earth; may his measures be dictated by a consciousness of the dignity of his office.

4. *The State of Maine*—Her march is onward, her sons brave, and will ever maintain her rights.

5, *The Gov. of Maine.*—May his greatest ambition be to maintain the rights of her Citizens.

6. *The American Flag.*—May that star spangled sheet, like a swift winged messenger, proclaim the doctrines of liberty throughout the world.

7. *The Militia.*—An invincible phalanx of free born sons, the protection of the Constitution, and a terror to our foes.

8. *The Constitution.*—The boast and pride of freemen, the bane and curse of tyrants.

9. *The surviving patriots of the Revolution.*—We honor and reverence them as patriot fathers, and point to each as a memento of our country's greatness.

10. *The departed Sages of the Revolution.*—Their deeds will be remembered and applauded so long as history shall tell of chivalric men.

George Washington.—A name sacred to Americans, and brightest upon the tablet of fame.

12. *Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufacture.*—Members of one family, equally dependent on each other;—may they never get into collision.

13. *The American Fair.*—Heaven's last best gift;—true patriots because always in favor of *Union*.

After the regular toasts, the following voluntary toasts were offered:

T. Crocker, Esq. President of the Day. *Orator of the Day*—A bright star in the constellation of Oxford;—may its brilliancy never be obscured by a cloud.

T J. Carter, Esq. Orator of the Day. *The Paris Rifle Corps.*—A gallant band of citizen soldiers, and safe repository for the star spangled banner of freedom.

S. Norris, Esq. Vice President. *4th of July, 1835.*—May we now pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honours to support the doctrines of John Hancock and others, manifested on the fourth of July 1776, and hand it down to posterity unimpaired.

C. Stevens, Esq. Vice President *The Day we celebrate*—The work not of party, but of the people. Let Tyrants, Kings, and Monarchs tremble while the sons of liberty rejoice to a thousand generations.

Capt. B. F. Crawford, Vice President. *Our Nation.*—It enjoys the highest privileges under heaven.

Capt. J. Millett, Vice President. *The Standard this day presented.*—May it remind us of our duty to our country and to each other.

Doct. J M Buck, Toast Master. *Riflemen of Paris.*—Patriots and Gentlemen, more successful than the wicked and adulterous generation of old; they seek for a sign and a sign is given. May they ever be thus successful in their petitions to the fair.

Maj. O. Ripley, Marshal of the Day. *Paris Rifle Company.*—May the world echo their praise and ever be heard.

Capt. S. H Cummings. *The American Flag.*—The rallying point of freemen, an ensign highly valued by Americans, and thrice highly when received from the hands of the virtuous fair.

C. Andrews. *Ladies of Paris.*—With exquisite beauty, are blended every accomplishment which adorns a lady. May they be richly rewarded for their patriotic and virtuous deeds.

J. Carter. *Gen. Lafayette.*—Although he lived under another government, yet he was the true American.—May his name be handed down to the latest posterity.

Col. S H King. *The Orator of the Day.*—May the sentiments he has this day advanced be cherished and practised, till time shall be no more.

E. Dean, a Revolutionary Soldier. The memory of Gen. Gates and all the Generals of the Revolutionary Army, *except Arnold.*

I. Harlow. *Our Independence.*—Let us unitedly maintain it

J. Porter, Vice President.

Did our fathers ever land and ocean,
Spurn the chain of tyranny;
Fight and bleed with firm devotion,
To the cause of liberty.

May their sons still determine to be free.

G. G. Waterhouse. *The Spirit of '76.*—That Spirit which urged our fathers on to victory and independence, still alive in the breasts of their sons. May it never be shaken by war, party spirit, or dissention.

T. Clark, Esq. Lady's Marshal. *Rail Roads and other Internal Improvements.*—May they never be retarded by party dissentions in Maine; but like her sister States in the Union, may the people see what is their true interest and "go ahead."

The following Toasts were sent in by the Ladies:

The Yeomanry of our Country—All good husbandmen will look well to the education of their daughters. May the influence of female character, so decisive in all the domestic and social relations and duties of life, be duly appreciated by them.

The Orator of the Day.—A native plant of Oxford, nurtured by the hand of Democracy, and firmly rooted in its genial soil of Independence.

MARRIED.

In Sidney, Mr. Ezra Mitchell of Orono, to Miss Mary Perry.

In Wiscasset, Mr. Warren Munsey, to Miss Jane Munsey

In North Berwick, Mr. George Stone, to Miss Elizabeth Kennerson.

DIED.

In Wiscasset, 30th ult. Col. Thomas McCrate, Collector of that Port.

In Belfast, Capt. Nathan Swan, aged 53.

In East Thomaston, Mrs Abigail S. Hatch aged 23.

Oxford Book Store.

THE subscriber has just received, and is now opening at the **OXFORD BOOK STORE**, a general assortment of **BOOKS, STATIONERY, JEWELRY** and **PAPER HANGINGS**, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Subscriptions received for the Portland, Penny, People's and Parley's Magazines, and other periodical publications, all of which will be delivered according to order, and at short notice. Likewise, subscriptions received, and copies delivered, of the **COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY**, and Fessenden & Co's. **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE. BLANK BOOKS** and **BLANKS** in great variety, constantly on hand.

WANTED—In exchange for goods 10,000lbs clean cotton and linen PAPER RAGS.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, July 13, 1835 3w48

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners for the county of Oxford, begun and holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

WE the undersigned humbly represent, that the county road on the south side of Androscoggin river from Farwell Walton's in Peru, to Cyrus Elliot's in Rumford, within said county of Oxford, is circuitous and passes bad hills, and may be made better by an alteration.—We therefore pray that said Court of county Commissioners will view said route from said Walton's by Philip Abbot's to Putnam's ferry in said Rumford, thence up said Androscoggin river to said Elliot's, and lay out and make such alterations as shall be of the most benefit to the public and least damage to individuals—as in duty bound will ever pray,—or that they would lay out and establish a new county road from said Walton's in Peru, to said Elliot's in Rumford in the best possible direction. JOEL AUSTIN, & 25 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing petion, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the county commissioners will meet at Farwell Walton's in Peru on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of each of said towns of Peru and Rumford, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Peru and Rumford; and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Attest: R. K GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of petition and order thereon

Attest; R. K GOODENOW, Clerk.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the twenty-fifth of June last, a three year old *dark red* Mare Colt, with black mane and tail. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ORREN DANIEL.

Paris, July 10. 1835 4s

State of Maine.

LAND OFFICE,
Bangor, June 30, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all demands due the State for Timber and Timber Lands, which remain unpaid the first day of September next, will be put in suit. From and after that date, all demands will be collected as soon as due. The interest on all other demands will also be exacted.

JOHN HODGDON, *Land Agent*

**All the papers in Washington, Hancock, Waldo, Penobscot, and Somerset, the Age and Kennebec Journal, the Eastern Argus, the Oxford Democrat, and the Saco Democrat, will please publish this notice once a week till the first day of September next. 4s

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Inn of Benjamin F. Perry in Oxford, in said County, on Saturday the 15th day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M., all the right which Jacob D. Brown has in equity, to redeem the Lands and real estate described in said Brown's mortgage deed to John Foster, dated Nov. 14, 1832, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Volume 38, pages 241 and 242, being the lands &c. called the Craigie lands, in the town of Oxford aforesaid—for a more particular description, reference is had to the records of said county.

HENRY W MILLETT, Deputy Sheriff.

July 11, 1835. 3w48

STEAM PACKET BANGOR.

CAPT. SAMUEL H. HOWES.

BOSTON, PORTLAND, & BANGOR.

FARE from Boston to Portland, $3; from Portland to Bangor, $4; and found.

The elegant low pressure Steam Packet Bangor, Capt. Samuel H Howes, will leave Boston every Saturday at 5 P. M. for Portland and Bangor; arrives at Portland Sunday morning; leaves Portland same morning at 6 o'clock for Bangor, touching at Owlshead, Belfast, Bucksport and Frankfort, and arrives at Bangor same evening.

Returning, will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock; arrive at Portland same evening. Leaves Portland for Boston every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

For Portland, will leave Boston every Thursday, 5 P.M.

From Portland for Boston, will leave every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Freight will not be received on board after 4 P. M. on the days of sailing.

This splendid Steam Packet was built by Messrs. Brown & Bell, of New York, of the very best materials for strength, equal to any in the United States. She is almost 400 tons burthen, built expressly for a sea route.

Her engine was from the manufactory of J. P. Allaire of New York, and has proved to be equal to any in use in this country, by constant use the whole of last season and not requiring any repairs.

In the fitting up of this Packet no expenses have been spared to contribute to the comfort or safety of passengers She is provided with two powerful forcing pumps and suction hose; also a Fire Engine to be kept on her deck, in case of Fire to operate on any part of the boat. Five large boats, a large number of India rubber and cork Matrasses, one of which will sustain four persons on the water.

She is rigged with fore and aft sails, in case of accident to the Engine, that can be managed as any other vessel.

Many improvements have been made during the winter, under the immediate inspection of Capt. Howes.—She has been on the Salem railway and coppered. Her cabins have been lighted, several state rooms made on her main deck, and completely and thoroughly over hauled.

All Goods, Money, Valuables, or Baggage, at the risk of the owners of the same.

☞ Travellers may depend on the above arrangements being made until further notice.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MUDGE, Corner of Middle & Union Streets.

Portland, May 11, 1835. tf 40

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock in the Store recently occupied by Thomas Crocker, Esq. on Paris-Hill, and have entered into Partnership under the firm of

S. CROCKETT & CO.

They have on hand and will continue to keep a full and extensive assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS, which they will sell on as good Terms as can be purchased in this or any other place in the vicinity.

They will be happy to wait with promptitude and facility on all those who may favor them with a call.

SEWALL CROCKETT,
GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE.

Paris, April 27, 1835 tf is 37

HOLT & MONROE,

Saddle and Harness MAKERS,

TRUNK & CHAISE Trimmers,

WATERFORD, *Lower-Village* and *Bethel-Hill,*

HAVE constantly on hand and for sale, Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Trunks, and various other articles, which are for sale on as good terms as can be had elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of the above articles promptly attended to. MERRICK MONROE, Waterford L. Village.

JOHN HOLT, Bethel-Hill.

June 25. 1835. 4w46

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Paris Me. July 1, 1835.

MRS. ANN ANDREWS, Abizer Andrews, Isaac Bolster. Benj Brooks, Maria P. Caldwell, Mary Chapman, Henry P. Cheney, Thomas Cleaves, Diana Crockett, Nelson Crockett, Rufus Davenport, Stephen Emery, Isabella Felton, Mary Jane Fields, R. K. Goodenow, Shadrick Keene, Thomas Lothrop, Henry McKenny, Jr. George Montague, James Perry, Levi Rawson, Jacob Reed, Jr. Edmund Rogers, William Ryerson, John B Stowell. Mary Sturtevant, Joel B. Thayer, Josiah Whittemore, John W. Wills, Asa Woodbury.

JOSEPH G COLE, P. M.

JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE CHEAP!!!

A large assortment of *Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinetts,* by S CROCKETT, & Co.

May 12. 4o

JOEL C. VIRGIN,

PRACTITIONER AT LAW,

Bethel, Maine.

Reference, { PETER C. VIRGIN, Rumford. STEPHEN CHASE, Fryeburg. NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MONSON, (ME.)

In the vicinity of Moosehead Lake.

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

HAVE on hand a prime lot of stout Portland *Sheetings*, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen and Cotton Drillings, cotton Flannel and Ticking.

May 18. 4o

Lady's Fancy Hdkfs.

SEWING SILK, RAW SILK, and CRAPE *HDKFS.*, for sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, May 16, 1835, 4o

YARNS.

COTTON Yarn a from No. 7 to16, first rate article, for sale cheap, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

May 19. 4o

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ON the Petition of NATHANIEL TYLER, Administrator on the estate of EBENEZER TYLER, late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred & sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the third day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge.*

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County Oxford, of the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ON the petition of LYMAN RAWSON, Administrator of the estate of DAVID LUFKIN, late of Rumford in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eighty dollars and seventy-five cents, and praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts, and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

RUFUS K. BUNKER named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of DANIEL G. TAYLOR, late of Roxbury, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Bunker give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five

ELIZABETH S. LOWELL named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Wil. & Testament of PAUL LOWELL late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JUDAH DANA, one of the persons named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JAMES W. RIPLEY, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Dana give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

DANIEL MASON,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, clerk deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

MARY MASON.

Bethel, June 23, 1835. 3w46

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

THOMAS DAVIS,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased. by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

THOMAS L. DAVIS.

Turner, June 23, 1835. 3w46*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JUDAH TEAGUE,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EPHRAIM RICKER.

Turner, June 23, 1835 3w46*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

CHARLES NORTON Executor of the last Will and Testament of RANSOM NORTON, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said county, on the sixteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

Administrators' Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Bethel, in said County, so much of the real estate of Jesse Bean late of said Bethel, deceased, as will produce the sum of twenty-six dollars. Said sale will take place on the 18th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. The estate is pasture land, and part of Lot No. 29, Range 6, in said Bethel. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber. ELIHU BEAN, { Administrator of said estate.

June 23, 1835. 3w46*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having closed their business in trade, request all persons indebted to them by Note or Account, of more that six months standing, to make immediate payment, to prevent cost.

I & J. CUMMINGS.

Paris, June 10th, 1835 tf44

Stop Thief!!!

THE Store of the subscriber was broken open on the night of the 16th inst. and Three Dollars in small change, and two parts of pieces of black silk handkerchiefs were stolen. A man calling himself Hammon was here on the afternoon of said day, and went away on a three year old grey mare—his appearance while here leads us to suspect *him.*

A suitable reward will be given to have the goods returned or the thief brought to justice.

HIRAM CLARK.

Turner-Village, June 17, 1835. 45

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,....Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of land in Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the subscriber. Collector of said Fryeburg for the year 1834, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Names of Owners	No. of Lots	No. of Divis.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
				$	$ cts
Richard Russell, supposed own'er, 1 Saw Mill,				500	4,41
R. Russell, r't of Wm. Eaton,	1-3	31		200	1,76
" " " "	1-3	27			
Unk. r't of John Chandler, Jr.		22		300	2,64
" " of Moses Day,	1-3	39	4	150	1,32
" " of Abiel Chandler,		18	4 140	550	4,85
" A. McMillan,		11	100	200	1,76
" John Evans,			5	150	1,32
" " David Evans	1-2	24		200	1,76
" " Ezekiel Walker, part of a lot near Charle's pond,			3	30	26
Heirs of Beza Tucker supposed owners, r't of A McMillan,		5		50	600 5,28
" " Benj. Russell part of		26			
" " Pine Plain,			6	120	1,40
Job C. Lord supposed owner, Right of Moses Day,		27	70	480	4,22
" of Ezekiel Walker,		23			
Unk. r't of John Charles p't of		4	15	45	39
" Evan's pine plain,			7	21	18
" r't of Joseph Frye,		53	4	150	1,32
James Lord sup'd o'nr, Oreland,			1 1-2	80	70
" " Upland,			8 1-2		
Unk. r't of Ezekiel Walker,	1-4		4	125	1,10
" " of H. Weston, part of			4	90	78
" " Moses Day,		30	59	200	1,76
" " of Benj. Barker,		43	4 63	140	1,22
" " John Stark,		6	60	450	3,99
Smith & Dodge sup'd owners, R't of Mark Stacy,		22	3 103	324	2,85
Unk. R't of John Evans, upland,		1	40	100	88
" " of Benj. Russell, N.E. side		6	27	270	2,37
" " A McMillan,		9		150	1,32
" " John Chandler, S. part		19	17	221	1,94
" A lot adjoining the Moses Ames lot and lot No. 41, laid to the right of David Page, and adjoining Lovell's Pond and a lot formerly owned by John Evans				100	1.16
Unk. House & lot formerly owned by Moses Pattee,				900	7,90
James Thoms, supposed owner, lot near Wm. Haley's			40	120	1,05
Unk. r't of S Farrington,			5	500	4,41
Ivory H. Pike supposed owner, House and lot near Kimball brook bridge,				300	2,64
Unk r't of James Hazletine,		39	15	60	52
" Lot laid out on upper Kezer river to complete the rights of Moses Day,			35	105	92
Robert Gibson supposed owner, 7-8 of a house, barn, and land,				280	2,46
Unk right of Ezra Coster,		1	4	92	460 4,64
" " "		60	5		100 1,32
" " E. Colby,		59			120 1,06
" " of David Page, part of Lewis land and buildings,		41		25	200 1,76
Unk. r't of Moses Ames,		40			100 88
" "		39			100 88
" " of Oliver Peabody,		5	3		100 88
" " of Samuel Ingalls,		22	3		180 1,58
" Lot formerly owned by Leighton Johnson,				10	100 88
David Webster supposed owner, (School District tax) Store and lot at the corner,					800 2,21
r't of Joseph Frye,		6	26	520	1,43
" John Charles,		5	14	200	71
" John Webster,		4	19	265	75
" "		8	47	200	55
Unk. r't of Samuel Osgood adjoining the Mill farm,				35	104 29
Unk. r't of Moses Ames adjoining the above,			3	62	187 52
Unk. Minister right,		10	3	85	264 73
do.		1	5		
" r't of Philip Eastman,		49	1	44	132 36
" " Moses Ames,		4	2	40	120 33
" " David Page,		3	2	41	123 33
" " John Evans,		1	2	41	123 33
" " Samuel Osgood,		2	2	42	126 34
" " Abraham Bradley,		6	2	50	150 41
" " Benj. Russell,		5	2	41	123 33
" " Stephen Farrington		4	3	56	168 30
" " John Webster,		12	3	30	90 25
" " John Evans,		1	1	22	66 18
" " John Charles,		4	3	40	80 22
" " Moses Ames,		5	3	40	80 22
" " James Clement,		10	3	35	105 30

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before *TUESDAY the first day of September next*, so much of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the tavern of Samuel Souther, in said Fryeburg, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

BENJ. WYMAN, Collector of Fryeburg for 1834.

Fryeburg, May 20, 1835. 3m41

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,.....Newry.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident owners and proprietors of land in Newry in the county of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the subscriber, Collector of said Newry for the year 1834, in the respective sums following, to wit:—

Names.	No of Acres	Value.	Tax.	Dilingent Highway Tax for 1833.
		$	$ cts	$ cts.
Theophilus Harris,	7761	554	7,88	10,30

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Thursday the first day of October next, so much of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, will then be sold at public auction at the house of John Kilgore in said Newry, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. ELIJAH POWERS, { Collector of Newry for 1834.

Newry, June 23, 1835. 3w46

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ELISHA BARTLETT, Administrator of the estate of WILLIBE RUSSELL, late of Newry, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered.

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I, Robert Eastman, of Concord, in the County of Merrimack, and State of New Hampshire, do hereby constitute and appoint JOHN L. EASTMAN, of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, my true and lawful Attorney for me, and in my stead, to make, use, and sell to others to be used, my Patent Circular Saw Clapboard Machines, in any part of the State of Maine, that I am now the owner of, and to bring to justice and settlement all trespassers that may be found within said Territory—To make sale of said rights by towns or single Machine, hereby certify all his legal doings in said Agency.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

(Signed,) ROBERT EASTMAN.

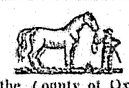
Witness, ISAAC EASTMAN.

APPLICANTS for rights of the Circular Saw Clapboard Machine will please call on the subscriber at his house in Fryeburg, where he will furnish them with the requisite Deeds All trespassers in this State on the right of Robert Eastman, to make, use, and sell to others to be used, his Patent Circular Saw Clapboard Machine, are requested to settle for the same forthwith, if they would avoid a law suit.

JOHN L. EASTMAN, *Agent.*

Fryeburg, June 20, 1835. 47

Stray Colts.



JOSEPH HOWARD

OF Hiram in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on this twenty ninth day of June, A. D 1835, has committed to my custody, as Pound Keeper of said town of Hiram, two Colts as estrays,—one a dark brown mare colt, three of four years old, with a small white spot in her forehead and one white hind foot,—the other a dark gray horse or gelding colt, two or three years old, with a white spot in his forehead and white on both hind feet. Both of said colts were taken up by said Howard on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1835, in his inclosure doing damage, which is the cause of impounding said colts The owner is requested to pay what is legally and justly demandable and take the same away.

ISAAC M. STORER, Pound Keeper

June 29. 3w47

NOTICE

I HEREBY relinquish to my son, ABRITUS H. CUMMINGS, his time from this date, and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting, and he may transact his business independent of me.

ISAAC CUMMINGS, Jr

Witness, JARIUS S. CUMMINGS.

Paris, June 29, 1835. 3w47

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO, AND MUSEUM.

AS the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz:—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for $12 00. thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance:—thus

1. Those who have paid or now pay $5 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which separately is $5, on the payment of $7.

2. Those who have paid or now pay $6 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately $5, on the payment of $6.

3. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to $12 on the whole.

4 The Circulating Library and Museum will be sent to the same address on the payment of $10.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together, comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age, than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the United States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly political articles, can be rapidly issued These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles.

These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature. ADAM WALDIE,

43 207 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

A Large and Splendid Engraving of

A CELEBRATED RACE COURSE,

OCUPYING a considerable portion of an entire page, and unequalled in size and execution by any which has been hitherto presented to the public in the Sporting Journals of this country, was published on the 13th instant in the *Gentleman's Vade Mecum*; or, the *Sporting and Dramatic Companion.* This beautiful and exciting picture has been the labour of several weeks, and cost the publishers nearly ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The increasing patronage of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum, will be an inducement to the proprietors to continue their exertions in beautifying their work with subjects calculated to advance the reputation which it has already acquired. The contents of this number will be varied and interesting: the popular Comedy of the RENCONTRE, which has never before appeared in print, will be given entire. The official accounts of the proceedings of the different Race Courses throughout the country are regularly inserted, and a great variety of Miscellaneous articles, embracing every subject deserving attention from the reading community.

Subscriptions received by Smith & Alexander, No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Terms, three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA

Is published in volumes every six weeks, and contains the plays which appear in the Vade Mecum—☞ Subscribers to which, will be furnished with them complete (that is, eight volumes) for $2—or both the Modern Acting Drama and the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, for five dollars per annum. 45

Sheriff's Notice.

Oxford, ss:

PURSUANT to Warrants from Asa Redington, Jr. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, requiring me to collect the Taxes assessed on the following Townships and tracts of Unimproved Lands, situated in the County of Oxford, for the year A. D. 1834, in the respective sums as follows, viz;—

	$ cts.
Township No. 1, Letter A.	5,94
" No. 2, 3d Range,	2,64
" Chandlers Gore,	1,19
" Surplus of C,	1,28
" Andover Surplus, North,	1,68
" Township No. 7,	2,09
" Seven twelfths of No. 1,	3,54
" No. 4, 2d Range,	2,32
" South half No. 1, 4th Range,	2,42
" No. 5, 1st Range,	4,45
" Howard's Gore,	8,27
" No 5, 2d Range,	2,19
" D, to J. Gardiner,	1,44
" No. 5, 3d Range,	2,00
" One twelfth of No. 1, 6th Range,	,32
" One fourth of No. 5, 5th Range.	,81

I hereby give notice that unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are previously paid to me the subscriber, so much of said townships and tracts of unimproved lands will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in Paris, in said County, on *THURSDAY, the 13th day of August next*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

ALDEN BLOSSOM, *Sheriff of Oxford County.*

Turner, June 17, 1835. ewuttsA13—15

SIR HENRY.

THIS valuable and noble *STUD HORSE* will stand on Paris Hill on Thursdays, and the remainder of the time at the Stable of Anthony Bennett in Norway.—The farmers of Oxford County have now a favorable opportunity of improving their breed of Horses, by a trifling expense; his stock proves a tough, hardy race, uniting both power, fleetness and elegance.

Terms.—$3, the leap,—$4. the season,—$5. to warrant a foal. BENNETT & HOBBS.

Public Attention

IS most respectfully solicited by the subscriber to an invaluable preparation.

DR RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

are every year increasing their long-established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

They have been successfully administered for many years, as a remedy for—

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint;—and are also successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles, Red Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Festering Eruptions on the Skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumn Physics known, to free the system from humors.

A Physician of eminence, who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

Teeth! Gums!

THOSE who would retain or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE,

which is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common uset and it whitens the enamel of the teeth, without doing it the least injury. Its application also braces and strengthens the Gums, secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and, by removing all discolorations and offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.

Price 50 cents.

**None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 3 [No. 1.] c5ply.

State of Maine.

RESOLVE in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers.

RESOLVED, that each non-commissioned Officer and soldier of the Revolutionary Army, who enlisted to serve during the War, or for a term not less than three years, and actually served not less than three years in said army; who at the time of his enlistment, was an inhabitant of Massachusetts Proper or the District of Maine, and is now an inhabitant of this State, and who has not already received a grant of land of money in lieu thereof from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and each Widow of such officer or soldier, who at the time of his decease was an inhabitant of this State—shall be entitled to receive two hundred acres of land, to be selected from either of the following Townships, to wit:—Township number two, Indian Purchase, in the County of Penobscot, reserving all the Pine timber thereon; the same having been heretofore sold—and Letter D. in the second Range of Township West of the East line of the State, in the County of Washington. And each non-commissioned officer and soldier who was honorable discharged before the expiration of three years from the time of entering the service, in consequence of wounds received in the service, or other bodily infirmity—and each Widow of such officer or soldier, and the Widow of every non-commissioned officer or soldier who died in the service within three years from the time of his entering the same—shall, if in all other respects coming within the provision of this Resolve, be entitled to receive a like grant of land, to be selected as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the Land Agent is hereby authorised and directed to cause the said Townships as soon as may be, to be surveyed and laid out into convenient lots of two hundred acres each; and to execute a conveyance of one lot to every officer, soldier and widow aforesaid, who shall prove his or her claims to the satisfaction of said Land Agent on or before the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. And every such officer, soldier or widow, who shall establish his or her claim as aforesaid, before the survey of land shall be completed, shall be entitled to receive from the Land Agent a certificate, stating that he or she is entitled to two hundred acres of land under the provisions of this Resolve; which certificate shall be conclusive evidence to entitle the lawful holder thereof to a conveyance in fee simple, of one of the two hundred acre lots aforesaid, whenever said land shall be surveyed and laid out as herein provided.

RESOLVED, That the Land Agent is hereby authorized to procure at the expense of the State, from the Land Agent, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and from the Pension Office at Washington, certified copies of all such documents and records as he may deem necessary or useful in carrying into effect the provisions of this Resolve. And it shall be his duty to keep correct plans of all surveys which shall be made as aforesaid, and to mark upon each lot the name of the person who shall first make choice of the same, and also to keep a record of the names and places of abode, and such other material circumstances relating to the several claimants, as may be deemed necessary to obviate all disputes respecting the justice of their claims.

RESOLVED, That every officer, soldier, and widow aforesaid, who shall become the owner of land under the provision of these Resolves, shall hold the same exempt from attachment on mense process or execution.

In the House Repr's. March 16, 1835.

Read and Passed.

JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

In Senate, March 16, 1835 Read & Passed.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

March 17, 1835, Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,
Augusta, March 26, 1835

The "Resolve in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers," passed March 17, 1835, having made it my duty to decide upon the applications for land under the provisions of said Resolve, I have established the following rules and regulations:

All officers and soldiers will be required to subscribe and make oath to the truth of a declaration, setting forth the material facts respecting their service; among which the following particulars must be embraced:—Their place of residence at the time of enlistment; the regiment in which they served; the name of the Colonel; the date of their discharge; the reasons why they were discharged; their residence March 17, 1835; that neither they nor others claiming under them, have ever received a grant of land or money from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that they are justly entitled to a grant of land under the provisions of said Resolve. The declaration of widows will assert, "according to the best of their knowledge and belief," all the foregoing particulars respecting their former husbands, also that at the time of their decease they were inhabitants of this State. This must be accompanied by certificates of the Judge of Probate, that satisfactory evidence has been adduced that the applicant was the lawful wife, and is the widow of the person in whose name the claim is made.

The Agent will give certificates agreeably to the provisions of said Resolve, to such as shall produce their declarations and other accompanying evidence sufficient to establish their claims at the Land Office in Augusta, during each session of the Governor and Council, through the year.

Mr. William Woart, Jr. Augusta, will receive the declarations and examine the evidence of applicants, and his decision will be final, unless facts should come to the knowledge of the Agent, before issuing a certificate, having a tendency to discredit the evidence adduced in support of the claim. All applications and all communications upon the subject, must be made direct to William Woart, Jr., at Augusta. The copies of documents required for the direction of the Agent in deciding upon applications, will be procured as early as the middle of May.

Whenever the surveys of the townships named in the Resolve, shall have been completed by the Surveyor General, and the plans and field notes returned to this Office, deeds will be forthwith executed upon the application of the "lawful holders" of certificates.

JOHN HODGDON, *Land Ag't of Maine.*

April 1, 1835. 38

Revolutionary Soldiers.

THE subscriber will prepare the declarations for such REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS as choose to apply under the Resolve of the Legislature of Maine.

THOMAS CLARK.